veying the funds from Brooklyn to New-York. The name of

It is a great triumph for Mr. Grau's artists that they have succeeded despite The Herala's second-hand praise, and the evil rumors which had been circulated previous to their arrival. True merit cannot be killed in New-York, if it has but a chance to assert itself.

La Juive had the following strong cast: Madame Gazzaniga. Mile. Beschetti, and Signoris Musiani, Anastasi, Milleri and Mulier. The music of this opera does not satisfy us. It some times rises to the exigencies of the situations, which are many and powerful, but is not sustained. A fine thought is evolved,

beer, could sustain strain upon the most vividly intense pas-sions of our nature. Still there are many fine and strong points in La Juive, and some ensemble pieces grand in their ramatic power.

Madame Gazzaniga revealed in her personation of the Jewstudy of the motives of action, and seizes hold of the strong

worthy of all praise. His voice was in excellent order, and was rithout losing its purity. He is an earnest and passi singer, and slights no portion of his role. We must award him angualified praise for his vocal and dramatic efforts last season. power, and both his acting and his singing are full of grace. passion and energy. He is by far the most competent basso

There was no Opera last night in Brooklyn, on acount of the bad weather; but the opera goers will be de-

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

many defects can be endured for this reason. "Belphegor" will be played every night. BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Mr. Barnum intends to revive, on Monday next, the seum. Nor will the change be untimely. "Bendito, or the

benefit at this theater to night, has been attacked by illness, and, therefore, cannot appear. The benefit performance is accordingly postponed to the 25th inst. "The Three Guardsmen" will be played to-night and to-merrow night. On Monday evening an entirely new version of "David Copperfield" will be produced, it having been deemed wise to keep "Our toward making the testimonial a "bumper" that will enable
the worthy recipient to pass his remaining days comfortably
in a home which he can truly call his owe. Of the players
who have volunteered their services to make the exhibitions as interesting as possible, the most prominent are
William Goldthwaite and John McDeviti (who will
play for a purse of \$150 in the afternoon), Pierre Carme
and Joseph Dion (who will contend for a purse of \$250 in the
evening), Philip Tieman, John Deery, R. T. Ryall, Victor
Estephe, I. J. Phinlett, Louis For, R. E. Wilmarth, Cyrli
Dion, E. Daniels, W. A. Tobin, and Michael Phelap, in whore
hands the Committee have placed the entire management of
the proceedings. There will also be a match between R. T.
Ryall, champion of Pennsylvania, and Cyrli Dion, champion
of All Canada, and not the least interesting portion of the
programme will be a game, played with maces instead of cues,
between Prof. Lake and Mr. Phelan. Thus, in the champion
ship match and the Lake Testimonial, there will be an abune,
ance of sport for the lovers of fine billiard playing. Mutual Friend" in reserve a little while longer. Dickens, in

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse.

SIR: I observed in your issue of the 16th, a statement copied from the columns of a "city cotemporary," which is so glaringly false as to deserve correction and reproof.

It refers to the Gold Watches in the United States, and the It refers to the Gold Watches in the United States, and the number reported as paying taxes. The figures are asked to be "taken direct from the latest official return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue," and the total number of Gold Watches reported to said Commissioner is quoted as 7.896, and an expression of wonder is made, that "these are the coarsones left out of all the thousands owned before the war,"

It is more a matter of wonder to me that your cotemporary was unable to give a correct attatement, and could have the face to offer anything to the public which is so self-evidently wrong.

I am a little interested in the collection of this tax, and J have taken the trouble to copy figures from the books of daily receipts in this office, and offer a far more substantial proof is show that the above statement is thoroughly reliculous.

There have been collected in this district (IIId New-Yorz, part of Brooklyn), from the lat of last July to the lat of May, 1866, taxes upon gold watches owned in 1865 amounting to, as follows:

Upon 8.838 gold watches valued under \$100.....\$5.88

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE RIP VAN WINKLE AND HER PASENGERS.—The Troy Tries of Wednesday has the following:

We regret to be compelled to announce that the old and favorite steamer, the Rip Van Winkle, of the Troy and NewYork line, met with a serious ascadent while coming to this city this morning. When nearly opposite the City of Hudson, between 2 and 3 o'clock, traveling at her tunal rate of speed, her pilot heard a signal giving warning of the presence of a heavy tow. As the tow approached the pilot of the 'Rip' discovered two large steambouts, each heving a tow attached, coming down, and accordingly steered for a course between the approaching tows. The other steamers proved to be the America and the Syracuse, both from Albany and bound for New York. As the America proceeded on the larboard side of the 'Rip' she struck her directly in front of the kitchen, tearing that away, also the baggage room, the baggage failing into the river, and nearly demolishing the wheel-house and wheel. The crash was terrific, and for a moment the greatest consternation prevailed on board. Every passenger was soon on the decks antiously inquiring the nature of the accident. The effect of the collicion fortunately terminated at the furnace room. Had the furnaces been upset the consequences would have been fearful. Capt Simmons and the officers under his command are represented as baving acted throughout with great coolness and sound judgment.

On discovering the nature of the accident, the captain instantly ordered the fires to be extinguished, which was done, and at the request of Capt. Simmons, towed the Rip to Athens, where she was made fast, and the passengers landed. In the mean time, small boats were sent in search of the missine baggage, a great portion of which was recovered. A considerable amount of freight was also throw overboard and lost. But—strange to relate—not a soul on board was injured. The cook had an exceedingly narrow except, however. He had left his apartments to see some person, and during

Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED.

Ship Mariberough (Br.), Campbell, Liverpool, 47 days, with modesto Snow & Burgess. On the eastern part of George's Banks, bearded the fishing selar. One Better (of Gioucester), nearly fall. The M. has been 25 days west of the Banks, with continual light winds and calma. Ship Sandanky, Linnesam, Bristol (Eng.), Nov. 12, 1865, via Fayat April 17 (where she put in for repairs, having spring sleek during a heavy gale), with modes to Starges, Cheannan & Co.

Bark Josel Nicholas (of Bucksport, Me., Nicholas, Salua, 12 days, with sugar, to R. P. Beech & Co. Leit barks Stampede and Elbs. for New York in J days.

Bark Anonium (Siell.), file Commare, Havans, 15 days, with sugar, to Chamberlain, Pheips & Co.

farray-sts., where you will find Tess, Coffees, Fish, Flour and bing ever cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house, O to MACFARLAND's Book Store, corner Twenty-third at and Broadway, there you will find all the NEW BOOKS of the lay and all the old Standard Works and, also, cheice English, French and Scotch Stationery. HUBBEL'S SUPERIOR OLD

CABINET BRANDY,

AN UNEQUALED REMEDY FOR DIABRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, GRIPING FAINS IN THE BOWELS, AND COLIC. Has been used with almost unparalleled success for the above com-plaints for the past 20 years. It is perfectly harmless, as there are no deleterious drugs used in its preparation. A reliable remedy for Sum

mer Complaint.

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SUPPORTER

MARBLE BATHS

Important Trial before the Freedmen's Court.

A LEGAL CASE FULL OF ROMANCE.

A FREEDWOMAN SUES FOR HER INHERITANCE.

From The Nashville Press and Times. The following very important and interesting suit has just been decided before the Freedmen's Court in this city. The counsel employed were, for the plaintiff, Messrs. B. P. Cook, D. W. Glassie and G. M. Everett; for defendant, Messrs. John L. Garver and Col. G. P. Thurston.

Ella Stevenson agt. James B. Hallums.
'This suit is brought by Ella Stevenson, a freed woman color, for the recovery of 390 acres of land, a large amount of personal preperty, and damages for the violation of trusts. The facts as they have appeared in evidence, are substantially

we follows:

Work Freeman, father of the plaintiff, was among the eactivers in this State. He had been a soldier under Gen. Jacob, was a Democat and an ardent politicism, (for in the earl part of his life free negroes were allowed to vote in Tenness softene-teller, farmer, trader, and an industrious, economic

a fortune-teller, farmer, trader, and an industrious, economical man.

When well up in years, this thrifty soldier took to wife a sleve woman named Judy. She was the property of Call McNeil, and was much younger than himself. It does not appear that he ever was married before, and it is certain that Judy was his wife for a long series of years, and that he was devotedly attached to her from the time of their marriage to his decease, some time between 1850 and 1852. She was a rightly, industrious and economical woman, and no suspicion of infidelity to her husband ever cast the slightest shade upon ber character. Soon after their marriage York purchased his wife, and paid for her a valuable consideration.

In the year 1851 he made his will, which is duly recorded in Davidson County (Book 9, page 596), bequeathing to his between wife Jude or Judy three several tracts of land, all his stock, tools, household goods, and other property, also, bequeathing to ber her freedom, which he had not up to that time teen able to secure. He never made any other will.

Three years after this will was made, he secured his wife's transcipation according to law, taking her free papers, and plarge upon the walbit. Daniel Bule, the owner of his daughter Elle, went on his bond.

These were year he nurchused his, wife's sister, Mary, for

priving security in \$1,000 had she should never this daugh-barge upon the public. Daniel Bule, the owner of his daugh-her kills, went on his bond.

The same year he purchased his wife's sister, Mary, for whom he gave \$500.

The valuence shows that at this period and for several years succeding. York and Judy were exceedingly anxious to pur-chase their daughter Ella, the plaintiff, but that her owner, where their daughter Ella, the plaintiff, but that her owner, less. Reing their friend, however, he promised them that in some he should sell her they should have the first opportunity to hay her. Before the desired purchase was effected Daniel Buie died, and on his death-bed and expressed the wish that Ella wight be sold to her parents.

In buy her. Before the desired purchase was effected Damed Bine dieg, and on his death-bed and expressed the wish that Bila wight he sold to her parents.

After the decease of Mr. Buie, York and Judy were very anxious about their daughter; but by this time almost insuperable obstacles to emancipation had been raised by the laws. The irrepressible conflict had fevered the public mind of the whole country, and the privileges of free persons of color had been greatly restricted. York had abundant means to buy his daughter and emancipate her; but he could not do this directly and openly without sending her to Liberia or some other distant place. The time came, however, when Elia must be sold, eard she was sent to Nashville to be put on the block. Judy was weeping and wringing her hands. Something must be done, and in the extremity the defendant, James B. Hailums, a young man wao had been treated with simost perental kindness from his childhood by these old people, and in whom they reposed unbounded confidence, was sent for. He came, obtained the money necessary, proceeded to Nashville, and rescence Elia from the suction-block. Having a sharp eye to his own interests, defendant gave his own note for the woman, to be posid in a year. It is a fact, proved beyond question, that he was furnished with the means to buy the girl, and that he he was furnished with the means to buy the girl, and that he he was the sound of the provents of the provents of the bust of the sound in these stays. It was necessary for some white man to have the nominal title.

Elia was now really free, though nominally a slave, held in

Mays. It was necessary for some white man to have the mominal title.

Kila was now really free, though nominally a slave, held in trust by her next friend and trustee, the defendant in this suit. The law says: "An owner may part with his right to his slave, and vest him with an imperfect right to freedom, by deed, by will or by parole contract, or he may convey such slave to a third person, in trust, for the benefit of the slave, and his right to his freedom and his labor takes effect from the time of the surrender of the owner's right, and not from the period the ascent of the State is given. (2th Humphreys, Lewis vs. Simonton, page 185)

Etia was now brought home, and York and Judy were greatly ejeted. Their daughter's freedom had been secured. True, the State's assent could not be obtained, but as their dear friend. "Jimmy," held her in trust, they felt perfectly secure. Such trusts, to the homor of human mature be it spoken, have seldom been violated.

From the day of her purchase until a few days after the

seek arrows to the hoar of analysis seldom been violated.

From the day of her purchase until a few days after the feath of both her parents, a period of about ten years, Ella Rievenson was regarded by her near neighbors, her parents, and by herself, as a free woman. She lived where she chose to live, enjoyed the fruits of her own industry, and a part of the time kept her own house in this city. The defendant visited her occasionally to berrow money, for she had much of her tather's thrift, but he always paid her. He never, so far as known, collected, during all these years, one dollar of her wages; and, whatever may have been the secret purpose of treachery in his heart, he never once hinted to her that she was his secret. So ends the first change of this remarkable story.

wages; and, whatever may have been the secret purpose of terachery in his heart, he never once histed to her that the was his singe. So ends the first chapter of this remarkable story. York Freeman kept a public house on the old road leading from Springfield to Nashville, about midway between the two places, and told fortunes; and he was visited by numerous gentlemen and ladies of the first families, who paid him a dollar each for what he told them, and for the cakes and drinks previded by Aunt Judy. Being a colored man York could not statin Hense to sail intoxicating drinks; but the refreshments were generally desired by the parties visiting him, and for a long period no one was found malicious enough to prosecute him. His prosperity, however, together with his ardent political bias, at length made him enemies, and he was visited in these enemies who called for drink, which was furnished,

a brother-in-law of detending which there for a number of days; and while there he made a deed of gift of all his property in Davidson County—his lands, horses, cows. farming utensils, bousehold furniture, and even his beds—everything which the law might seize—to defendant, reserving a use during his own natural

County—his hands, horses, cow. Inthing utents, housest furniture, and even his beds—everything which the law might seize—to defendant, reserving a use during his own natural fire.

This deed was made, we have said at Smithwicks, a brother-in-law of defendant. Squire Dowlen, another horder-in-law of defendant. Squire Dowlen swears that defendant came to him and told him that York Freeman was at Smithwick's and was going to make him a deed of his proparty, and that he thought it a "good thing and worth looking after." He also testifies that when he reached Smithwick's, box told him he wanted to make to defendant a deed of trust; and that he (Dowlen) told him it was not a deed of trust, but a deed of gift, he wished to make, for said he "you don't owe Hallams, do you." "O, no, replied the old man, Hallams rwes me \$100." The explanation, whatever it was, was made satisfactory, and a deed of gift wes executed and witnessed by the two brothers-in-law of the defendant and no other persons were present and the four named. York was past three score and ten, a cripple, trensbling with age, mable to read or write, unacquainted with law terms, under the influence of fear and away from his wife and home; and he proposed to make a deed of trust, but was induced to make a deed of gift.

After this deed was made he returned to his home and purtued the even tenor of his way, buying, selling and purchasing lands until his decease, some six or seven years after. On his deathbed he spoke feelingly of his wife and daughter His, both of whom were with him. He pointed out the spot where he wished a house built for Ells, and said that when he was gone, if "Jimmy" (meaning defendant) was houset, there would be pleuty left for his wife and daughter. He spoke of the fact that he had given defendant money to buy Klia, and that she was as free as anyone. The testimony in relation to these diying deolarations of York Freeman is abundant, and has not been impeached. There can be no doubt but that York Freeman died defendant came to visit the

community.

Come we now to the last chapter, the denouement of the dark plot conceived at Smithwick's in the Winter of 1845. Ella's sprioss and good mother was hardly cold in her grave until the defendant, James B. Hallums, pounced like an evil bird upon her only child, their heir to ber fortune, the one object of her life's concern, and upon all the property left her. He came with teams, drove off the stock, seized all the papers, declared himself owner of everything York Freeman possessed, and reduced Ells to Slavery! It's to be doubted whether the annals of jurisprudence furnish a single record of a more dangerous preach of trust.

THE USE OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

effect. It is void because it was procured through frund. York Freeman could not have understood that he was reducing his beloved wife and child to absolute beggary. The whole transaction bears the marks of fraud. "Fraud may be apparent," asy the law books, "from the intrinsic nature of the subject of the bargain and sale itself, such as no man in his senses, and not under delusion, would make on the one hand, and such as no honest man would accept on the other." (6th Yerger, page 75.) York Freeman could not have intended, if in his senses, to give all he possessed to a stranger, even his feather beds, thus robbing wife and child, and had he been willing to do it no honest man would have accepted of the property.

"Where the defendant was an artful keen, speculating white man, and the complainant was a negro woman, ignorant, old, addicted to drunkeness, and in a bad state of health, where the contract was in secret, and the defendant did not cause the terms to be stated to any person, and the complainant had no opportunity to know what was in the egreement, except as stated by the defendant, and a full price was not given for the property. Held, these circumstances were clearly indicative of fraud, that a Coart of Equity will rescand the contract." (6th Yerger, page 75.)

It is void, also, for want of a good consideration. There are two classes of considerations known in the law as absolutely necessary to give validity to any contract or conveyance, vir. a good consideration and a valuable consideration. Money or something of material value is a valuable consideration. Money or something of material value is a valuable consideration. Now, it is not pretended that James B. Hallums is in any way related to York Freeman.

There remain many other considerations which would give, if possible, additional strength to this case, but they cannot be noticed now.

Damages might be assessed for the use of the plaintiff's land for more than 20 years, and far higher damages would be justified for the wrongs and losses inflicted upon her. But the Court prefers to reduce all damages to the lowest figures, and so far as the lands are concerned, contents inself with restoring possession of the plaintiff. Plaintiff to be put in immediate possession of ber lands, and execution issued for the recovery of damages and costs.

THE STEAMBOAT LINES.

With the return of Spring-time comes the desire to travel. The cold, bleak winds and driving rains of Winter no longer compel us to seek comfort in our cozy parlors and by our pleasant fire-sides. The warm breath of vernal gales, the springing grass and budding trees, tempt us forth from the close and dusty city to seek recreation amid the haunts of nature. Soon too, arid and blazing Summer will be upon us, bringing suffer-ing and discomfort, and perhaps disease and death, in her ing and disconfort, and perhaps disease and death, in her train, when not merely the desire for comfort, but possibly even self-preservation, will compel us to fly from the metropo-is. The denizens of New York, proverbially a migratory peo-ple, have considered these things, and are making preparations accordingly. It is prophesied that the rush of travel to and

ple, have considered these things, and are making preparations accordingly. It is prophesized that the rush of travel to and from this city during the coming Summer will be almost unprecedented, and in view of this we present our readers the following brief notice of some of the principal "lines of communication" at present open to them. Leaving out of view the various railroads, which though admirable for the business traveler, will not ordinarily be sought by the tourist for pleasure, naturally the first which claim our attention are the EUROFEAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

Of these, the foremost in date of establishment, in amount of business done, and in wide-spread reputation, undoubtedly stands the British and North American Royal Mail Stammship company, generally known as the "Chuard Line." This company will run this season, from this port, three of the very finest of their many excellent vessels, the Scotia, Capt. Judkins; the Java. Capt. E. R. Moodie; and the Persia, Capt. Lot. These vessels will sail as hithert, on each alternate Wednesday from Now-York, while the China, Cuba, and Africa, will make their trip on the jutermediate Wednesdays from Source of the company of the wide apread reputation of these magnificent steamers renders it unnecessary for us to attempt any description of them here, or to more than hint to those of our readers who destre to avail themselves of their comforts, that in the press of travel this Summer, an early application will be necessary to secure any accommodations on board of them.

After the withdrawal of the "Collins Line" of New-York and Liverpool steamers, the "Cunarders" for a time had almost a monopoly of the business by the Liverpool route but latter. Ity a formidable competition has sprung up for that trade. The most prominent of the rivals of the Cunard Company is the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, who own what is popularly known as the "Inness Line." This line is now running 10 vessels from this port, forming a seni-vessely communication between

the enterprise of his own country—supposing him to be an American—he may take passage by either of the New York and Havre Steamship Company's well-known vessels, Arago or Fulton, feeling fully convinced in his own mind that as regards speed, comfort, convenience, or urbane and shiffful officers to minister to his welfare and insure his safe transmittal to the other side of the Atlantic, he will have no occasion to regret his choice. The Arago, under command of Capt. H. A. Gadsdeen, leaves her pier, No. 37 North River, on Saturday, May 12, for Havre, touching at Falmouth. The Fulton, in charge of Capt. Samuels, follows on the 9th of June, and so, on every fourth Saturday during the season, one of these favorite vessels will sail from either end of the route. From New York to Bremen, by way of Southampton, there will be two routes this Summer. The "North German Lloyd" comprises the steamers America, New York, Hermann, Hausa, Bremen, and Deutschland, all new iron steamers, of great size and power. They have been built in the most approved manner, and are commanded by officers of experience and skill. They have necommodations for three classes of passengers, in a style not surpassed by any other line. One of these vessels sails each Saturday from the Company's wharf, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Their agents in this city are Messrs. Oelrichs & Co, No. 68 Broad-at.

The "North-American Lloyd" "line consists of the Mississippi, Atlantic, Baltic, and Western Metropolis, all first-class, side-wheel steamers, carrying the United States mail, and sailing from Pier No. 46, North River, on each alternate Thursday. Ruger Brothers are the agents of this line, at No. 45 Beaverst.

The well known and trustworthy Pacific Mail Steamship

Thursday. Ruger Brothers are the agents of this line, at No. 45 Beaver'st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

The well known and trustworthy Pacific Mail Steamship Company still continue to transect the greater portion of the business on the route and have nearly driven all competitors from their field. Since the purchase by this company of the vestels and rights of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, in September last, they have had no regular competitors on their route, their only rivals being occasional vessels, mainly belonging to other routes, which, being temporarily not needed in their own lines, have been dispatched on irregular voyages from New-York to the Isthmus to keep them employed. This season, however, a regular monthly steamer will be dispatched on the 20th of each month, by the North American Steamship Company to Nicaragua, connecting with the Central American Transit Company is boats on the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua. The first steamer on this line will be the Santiago de Cuba, which sails on Saturday, the 19th inst., from Pier No. 20. North River.

Niorasgua. The area seasons of the light inst., from Pier No. 29. North River.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will continue as here-tofore their regular iri-monthly trips on the lat, lith and 21st of each month, the vessels for the month of May being the Arizons, which sailed on the 1st inst., connecting with the Sacramento on the Pacific side; the Costa Rico, which left on the 11th connecting with the Golden Age, and the New York, which sails on the 21st inst., connecting with the Constitution. This route forwards its passengers direct via the Panama Railroad, the steamer on the Pacific side being held in readiness to depart immediately on the arrival of the train. The steamers which sail on the 1st and 21st of each month connect at Panama with steamers for the South Pacific ports; those of the 1st and 11th with vessels for the Central American ports. Passengers baggage is checked through from New-York to San Francisco. The point of departure for these boats is Pier No. 42, North River, at the foot of Canal st.

must of course continue to make it one of the most popular routes for tourists. Perhaps upon no route of travelin the world do nature and art so combine to meet every longing of the pleasure seeker. It is a fact somewhat gratifying to our local vanity that the river which witnessed the first practical solution of the problem of steam navigation should still continue to turnish perhaps the finest models in the world of steam vessels for the public accommodation. The magnificent floating palaces haps the finest models in the world to technique palls accommodation. The magnificent floating palls which ply every Summer between this city and Alany are admiration of tourists from all parts of our country and a perpetual wonder of foreigners. Such vessels as the St. de and Dean Richmond are rarely met on any other since of part avel in the world. Many of our readers have seen the boats, and to those who have not, any such description a could give in our present limited space would convey but meager notion. We will however, and a few figures to give the cast would convey that meager notion. could give in our present limited space would convey but a meager notion. We will however, add a few figures to give our readers at a distance some idea of the size of the craft which navigate the Hudson. The Dean Eichmond is 302 feet in length by 65 feet in whith. She has 140 staterooms, with first-class accommodations for about 700 passengers. The St. John is 417 feet long and 80 feet wide, with 125 staterooms, of which 160 open upon the grand seleon. The internal arrangements of these boats, their lofty and spacious saloons, their ample and well-ventilated staterooms, and the docorations and equipments of both are rich enough to satisfy the most exacting critic. The Ruchmond, new last season, has just been repainted, frescoed, decorated and gilded, and thoroughly finished in every respect. The St. John, now in her third year, has also been newly renovated, and is in ber best condition. The new steamer of this line, the Drew, is expected to be in readiness about the last of August. In size and appointments she will be fully worthy of her consorts. These boats will form a daily evening line from this city to Albany during the Summer, leaving their landing at the foot of Canal-st, at 6 o'clock p. m., and arriving in Albany at 5 o'clock the next morning. This company issue tickets and baggage checks through to all points in the West and South-West.

The day line, consisting of the Daniel Drew and Chauncey.

beggage checks through to all points in the West and South-West.

The day line, consisting of the Daniel Drew and Chauncey Vibbard will commence their trips about the 20th inst., and in the mean time the pretty and fleet Armenia is running the course on alternate days, leaving her wharf at the foot of Destrosses, t. at 7; o'clock a. m. on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning on the following days.

The Troy line, consisting of the Connecticut and the Rep Van Winkle, is placed this Summer under the superintendence of Capt. C. D. Hancox, and will run daily, at o clock p. m., from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts st.

The neat and fast steamer Mary Powell will run daily from New-York to West Point, Newburgh, Ponghkeepsis and Ron dout, leaving the foot of Desbrosses-st, every siternoon at 24 o'clock. After the 16th inst., the Magenta also will run to Newburgh and Fishkill, from the foot of Barclay-st, every afternoon. The Thomas Powell is now running on Tuesday. Thursday and Saturday afternoons from the foot of Franklin st. to Catskill, returning on the intermediate days.

LONG ISLAND SOUND.

The pleasant Connecticut valleys, the many charming Sum-

The pleasant Connection valleys, the many charming Summer villages of Eastern Massachusetts and Southern New-Hampshire, and the ever-attractive While Mountains, will undoubtedly receive their full share of the gay lovers of pleasare, or the jaded seekers for health. To reach these pleasant hannts, the most direct and decidedly the most attractive route from the metropolis is by steamer to Norwich, thence up the pleasant valleys of the Quinnebang and French Rivers to Worcester, whence, diverging, the tourist may select his route by any of its many railroads to his chosen destination. If this be still northward, let him take the cars to Nashna, and so along the picturesque banks of the Merrimack to Lake Winnepiscogee, Franconis, Mount Washington, or any of the charming haunts of this lovely region. In anticipation of the current of travel in this direction, the magnificest steamers of the New-York and Norwich like have been newly and elegantly furnished, and fitted for the coming season. The urbane Capt, Williams, so long and favorably known as the commander of the Commonwealth, will this Summer welcome his friends on board the City of Boston, while Capt, Jeweit, beloved of travelers, will preside over the City of New-York. These favorite boats will continue to run, as hitherto, daily, from Pier No. 39 North River.

Should the passenger prefer the route by New-Haven and the Connecticut River, the steamers Continental and Eim City are ready to convey him by daylight or night, as may best suit his business or taste, to the eim-shaded city, when he may proceed by rail on his onward route.

For points near home, the John Romer, from Peek-slip every afternoon, conveys passengers to Kye, Pert Clester and Greenwich, Conn. For Norwalk, connecting with the Danbury Railroad, the Neversink-Propitious name:—leaves the foot of Market-st. East River, every afternoon.

First Victory of the Liquer Dealers' Protective Society-Judge Ledwith's Decision in the

Case of the Violations of the Excise Law. On last Sunday week the following persons were arreated by the police for having kept their saloons open on that day in violation of the excise law: Jules Bonheur, No. 142 Mcroer-st., Maithias Gassmiller, No. 350 First-ave., Daniel Healey, No. 258 Ninth-ave., Phillip Reilly, No. 196 West Mercer-st, Matthias Gassmiller, No. 309 First-ave., Daniel Healey, No. 228 Ninth-ave., Phillip Rellly, No. 126 West Eierenth-st., Andrew Ryan, No. 284 Seventh-ave., Charles Albertson, No. 43 Beiford-st., Frederick Bush, No. 275 Avenue A., Hermann Miller, No. 106 Spring st. An examination was commenced on the Wednesday following, but at the request of Mr. George Hiss. convel for the Excise Commissioners, it was adjourned to the following day. Thursday, when John McKeon appeared in behalf of the New York City and County Liquor Healers' Protective Association and claimed that the prisoners had been improperly arrested on the ground that they were not licensed, and, therefore, the law could not apply to them; hence their arrest was clearly Hegal. Mr. McKeon also objected to Mr. Bliss appearing in the case, and citted the law to show that he person other than the District Attorney could prosecute a case of the kind. Judge Ledwith reserved his decision on this point, which he considered important, and adjourned the case to yesterday.

Some forty or fifty of the interested parties, liquor-dealers in various parts of the city, assembled yesterday in the examination room of the court, to hear the decision on the point raised by Mr. McKeon.

THE DECISION.

About 29 o'clock Judge Ledwith entered the court, and delivered his decision as follows:
The defendant in this proceeding objects to the appearance of the Attorney of the Excise Roard as prosecuting attorney in this case, claiming that under the previsions of the Revised Statutes the Bistrict Attorney that the exclusive court of, and it the oxy person who can appear for 'the People' in actions cognizable in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Sessions. Section is of chap. 286 of the Laws of 1866 confers upon the floard of Excles Commissioners power to employ and pay attorneys to proceeding of the Commissioners power to employ and pay attorneys to proceeding for the Excercery of position in

Excise Invited to Wink at Sunday Sales. A Committee of Fifteen from the Lager-Beer Brewers' Association, headed by Mr. Katzmeyer, called upon the for the purpose of making known their grievances under the new Liquor Law. They were cordially received and patiently new Liquor Law. They were cordially received and patiently heard. They affirmed that their business will be ruined if the law is enforced, for the reason that one-third of their total annal receipts arise from Sunday sales. Their beer is made in the Winter, and if their sales should fall off in the anticipated proportion, just that amount will be a total loss next. Autumn. This will probably reach the sum of \$1,000,000, or \$0,000 casks of beer, on all of which the Government will also lose its tax. The browers think the clause closing their establishments should not apply to them, and hope the Beard will be kind enough to 'waik at' such of their number as may choose, after the first excitement is over, to open their establishments on Sunday. They think it perfectly right that those who sell whisky, and the villainons compounds that pass under that name, should be compelled to close, and that it would be better if they were not parmitted again to open; but that the lager-beer business should be excused, and, to a certain extent at least, fostered.

Mr. MANIKHER replied that the law was absolute, and could not be infringed. The Board could not even if they sell disposed, grant any privileges. They had no discretion in the matter further than to decide concerning the cost of the license, and who should be licensed; and if they were permitted to discriminate in that way, the Board of Police, upon whom the burden of the enforcement of the laws would fail, who were under the same obligation, could exercise ho such power. Mr. M. promised to report the case of the browers to the Board of Excise, but assured them that no distinction could be made. If the law was violated they would have to pay the penalty. The Committee were somewhat chagrined at this statement, and retired uncolored and inconsolable. If it was not impertinent in them to sak the Board of Excise to permit them to violate the law, they must excitainly have had a very high estimate of the power of their arguments. heard. They affirmed that their business will be ruined if the

PENIAN APPAIRS.

All Quiet at the Metropolitan - Trouble in Brooklyn-Reported Embezziement by Fe-nian Officials.

There seem to be no new developments of special nterest in regard to the Fenlan movement since the great neeting on Tuesday. Mr. Stephens is still busily occupied at steamers which sail on the last and list of each month connect at Panama with steamers for the South Pacific ports; those of the last and lith with vessels for the Central American ports. Pasengers baggage is charled the last and lith with vessels for the Central American ports. Pasengers baggage is charled the last and lith with vessels for the Central American ports. Pasengers baggage is charled the last in Pier No. 4. North River, at the foot of Canal st.

New-Oil LANS STEAMES.

There will be there regular lines between New York and Swe-Orleans this season. The first is the New York and Steamen of the last and standard large amount of business capacity, and can may different persons, and transact a large amount of business capacity, and can may different persons, and transact all rage amount of business capacity, and can may different persons, and transact all rage amount of business capacity, and can may different persons, and transact all rage amount of business capacity, and can may different persons, and transact all rage amount of business capacity, and can may different persons, and transact all rage amount of business capacity, and can may different persons, and transact all rage amount of business capacity, and can may different persons, and transact all rage amount of business capacity, and can may different persons, and transact all rage amount of business capacity, and can discuss the property of the done of the proposal may discuss the comprising the standard and report of the proposal capacity of the control of the proposal capacity of the his headquarters at the Metropolitan Hotel in giving audience to all sorts of people, hearing reports, suggestions and advice,

any form, must prove delightful.

whose merits have translated indifference into enthusiasm. CHILDREN'S FAIR IN BALTIMORE .- The children of Baltimore propose to hold a fair for the benefit of the suffering and destitute children of the South; and it is presumed that and cestitute canadren of the collidren, especially orphans, of the South, is so well known as to require no further appeal to stir the sympathies of the public. Persons desiring to contribute either money, clothing or provisions to this charity, are requested to send their contributions to the store of Daniel Appleton, No. 445 Broadway. THE FOURTH PRECINCT DANCE-HOUSES .- A visit and powerful, but it is speedily frittered away, and is generally over-instru-mented. One fact is patent—there is so much agony in the action that neither Mozart nor Beethoven, nor even Meyerto the numerous dance-houses in the Fourth Precinct would convince the most inveterate opponent of the Excise Law that

eas the same high attributes which rendered her Saffo so surpassingly excellent. She unquestionably enters fully into all the emotions of the character she assumes. She makes a points; but does not neglect the details, which serve to make the picture perfect. The situations in La Juive are very pow-erful, and make a heavy demand upon the physique of the artist, but Gazzaniga manages her voice so well, that it is equal to all demands; and her personation of the Jewess, voequal to an demande; has an unqualified success. We must cally and dramatically, is an unqualified success. We must again express our appreciation of the wonderful improvement she evidences in her vocalization—its amouthness and finish are truly artistle, and she is more admirable in every respect than when she appeared here before.

Boschetti looked, sang and acted Eudoxia most charmingly Her voice was more perfectly under control than upon any previous appearance, and her execution was true, brilliant and rapid. She is in all respects a most thorough and excellent

and dramatically. His interpretation of the Prayer in the second act, was full of feeling and passionate fervor, and was form and true, only partially wavering once in a passage of great power. Anastasi grows into more favor with each perform-ance. He has a delicious voice, and one that will bear a strain. unquained praise for his vocal and understand the high praise we awarded him for his personation of Mephistopheles. He has a magnificent voice, and uses it with admirable skill. He declaims with point and that has appeared on the stage for some time.

The oborus was in most respects prompt and accurate, and the orchestra executed the partition excellently throughout. Much credit is due to Signor Music for the fine performance of Wednesday evening.

This evening L'Africaine will be given for the first time by Mr. Grau's company. The cast embraces Gazzaniga, Boschetti, Musiaui, Milleri, Orlandini, Pollini, Colletti, Muller, and Reickard. We doubt not that the house will be crowded on this occasion. There will be a Matines to-morrow, when the entire opera of Ernani will be given and the third act of LA JUIVE IN BROOKLYN.

lighted to learn that Mr. Gran has wisely selected Halovy's great work, La Juive, for next Wednesday night, which opera was received in the New-York Academy with great enthusiasm last Wednesday, the house being crowded. The cast embraces Guzzaniga, Roschetti, Musiani, Anastasi, Milleri, and Muller. The ticket offices are open at the Academy, and at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassan-st.

Mr. Charles Dillon made his first appearance here on Weduceday, before a densely crowded theater. He was re-ceived with cordial enthusiasm, and he noted Belphegor in a manner to warrant the most cordial praise. We have seldom seen an addience so deeply moved, or moved for so good a reason. Mr. Dillon is, in the amplest sense of the word, an artist. He acts quietly, and, at first, may seem to be co monplace; but those who closely observe the methods of his art find that he strictly adheres to Nature, and that his emotional power grows with the occasion that calls it forth. He speaks directly to the heart and he irresistibly summons the cloquent response of tears. Believed phegor is a poor mountebank who conceals a heart of gold under a robe of motiey. His wife is fored away from himunder circumstances of a most distressing character-and be consequent upon this dreadful bereatement was indescribably affecting. We have never witnessed upon the stage a delinfurther current of the play is not necessary moment. We shall reserve the subject till another day. It is enough to say now that Mr. Dillon has made a most auspicious commencement at this theater, and that he deserves the earnest sympathy and amplest recognition of those who value and delight in dramatic art. "Belphegor" has been produced with appropriate, and, in several particulars, beautiful scenery.

The costumes are peculiarly handsome and pleasing.

The acting in many of the subordinate parts is particularly good. Miss Ida Vernon played Madeline with a great deal of honest and carnest feeling. Miss Ella Chapman, as Hearl, the mountsbank's son, revealed precoclous talents. The drama is open to criticism in several particulars; but it has been the chicle for the display of one of the finest and strongest pieces of natural acting with which our stage is acquainted; and

drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with the original Topsy, Mrs. drams of "Uncile Tom" a Cabin," with the original ropey, Airc, C. Howard, in the cast. That play was always popular, since, like the rod of the Hebrew leader, it smote the rock of flinty hearts and occasioned a plenteous flow of water. The topic which it illustrates, and the wrong which it rebukes, have, indeed, been effectually used up and disposed of—so that, now, the appeal to the lachrymal organs must needs be somewhat superfluous. But many persons like to have their sensibilities aroused and exercised, and so we may confidently anticipate a popular success for "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Child of the Zincali," which now holds the stage of the Museum simply overtaxes patience. When once it is understood that a playwright intends to be romantic, the patient spectator can stend a good deal. He can calmly follow the hero into direful and impossible perils, because he well knows that that courageous young gentleman will, in every instance, be op-portanely rescued by totally improbable means. He can wit-ness, without a murmur, the double triumph of Virtue, in its ness, without a murmur, the double triumph of Virtue, in its conquest of both vice and probability. He can, for the moment, believe in good spirits and evil spirits, paragons of goodness and monsters of iniquity. In that, he can silow "the receipt of resson" to be "a limbeck only." But there are things that he cannot endure—and with these "Bendito, is supplied in abundance. A trite plot; a story, the action of which only proceeds through the steptic ity of the principal personages involved; serious characters that inspire laughter, and comic characters that cause profound dejection; isugnage that is verbose and puerile-these are its principal characteristics. Its hero is a young English nobleman, whose clothes suggest the Jow shops in Chatham-st., and whose manners are particularly awkward. He has—we are given to understand—been jitted in England, and has therefore betaken blanef, his wees and his extraordinary wardrobe, to Spain. Here the play presents him making love to a Gipay girl. The Albambra figures largely in the scenery—every person in the piece making it his or her custon to visit that venson in the piece making it his or her custon to visit that venerable structure once every ten minutes. One goes thither to dance, another to sleep, a third for "vengeance"—and so around. It is not worth while to pursue the fortunes of the English mobleman and the Gipsy girl. Enough to say that through much tribulation they pass into the kingdom of matrimony. Bendite himself is worth note, as a peculiarly blatant and tedious old Gipsy chieftain, who lies with a skill and energy worthy of a better cause. The acting in this drams calls for no comment. Art does not seem to be much respected. calls for no comment. Art does not seem to be much respected in Mr. Barnum's " Lecture Room." The present drop curtain, we should note, which presents a view of Barnum's old Museum, is a great improvement upon the hideous advertising curtain which need to be exhibited. It is also to be noted that the department of curiosities has been increased and really en-riched by the addition of two Nylghaus. These are very beautiful animals. They belong to the antelope species, and come from India. A Lama and two white peacocks are also included in Mr. Barnum's collection. Persons, we may add, who wish to see the newest monstrosity, in the shape of "an infant weighing 196 pounds," may gratify their curiosity by a visit to the Museum, which is open day and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

Mrs. Wood, who was to have taken her farewell

convince the most inveterate opponent of the Excise Law that the action of the Board has been thus far wise and its effect wholesome. About 100 of these places have been virtually closed. Their feminine habitues, however, lounge about the premises, many of them only half clad and more than half drunk. Procuring liquor at other places by surreptitious means, they resort, in a state of mandlin hobetude, to their former haunts and incumber the floors, half-sitting, half-recining, fifthy in the extreme and disgusting almost to the extent of manses, making the atmosphere vite by the odors of their persons, and rendering the localities Pandemonium-like by the obscenittes of their speeds. The picture is not overdrawn, and the reality is always in view. Some of the proprietors of these establishments have signified their willingness to pay \$4,000 per annum for the privilege of selling liquor, which shows how necessary it is for the continuation of their utterfy execrable business, and the fact that they are unlikely to obtain it at any price will go far toward closing forever the moral pest-houses that abound in the Fourth Ward. THE WEED-SECOR SUIT .- In the Superior Court, before Justice Jones, the case of Chas. F. Secor et al. agt. Thurlow Weed et al. was up again on Wednesday. when affi-

Thurlow Weed et al. was up again on Wednesday, when affidavits were read, but as some of them were not properly authenticated, was adjourned over to Saturday to have them
placed in proper form. The suit, it will be remembered, is to
prevent Mr. Weed and his associates from transferring their
interests in a telegraph right granted by the War Department
for a telegraph from New-Orleans to San Francisco, the plaintiff alleging that the transfer to the American Telegraph
Company contemplated by Mr. Weed and his associates will
be a great injury to him. The affidavits presented detail the
mode in which the grant was allowed by the War Department.
Mr. Weed in his affidavit denies that the plaintiffs have any
interest in the grant, or that he ever made any agreement
with them that he should apply for the grant for their benefit. facturers have signified their willingness to place the manure of the city in sloops, if they are provided for the purpose, at the rate of 30 cents a load. These loads, however, are very large rate of 30 cents a load. These loads, however, are very large
—more than could be carried upon two ordinary carts—so that
a cargo would cost, perhaps, \$25 or \$50. Farmers who will
make arrangements for its transperiation, may thus secure
any quantity they may need for fertilizing purposes, at cheap
rates. We understand the farmers of Long Island are already
making preparations to avail themselves of the benefits to be
derived from the enforcement of the Health Ordinance which
no longer permits the storage of this offensive material upon
the public places of Manhattan Island.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, May 17-By Wm. Ken-SALES OF REAL ESTATE, May 17—By Wm. Kennelly.—4-story brown stone house and lot, No. 211 Second-ave., 421,600; 4 story house and lot, No. 185 First-ave., 425,300; 5-story house and lot No. 467 Second-ave., \$20,000; 1 lot adjoining on Twenty-ninth-st., \$3,100; 4-story house and lot, No. 199 First-ave., \$10,200; 4-story house and lot, No. 199 First-ave., \$1,200; 1-story house and lot, No. 305 East Thirteenth-st., \$3,750; 1-story house and lot, No. 335 East Thirteenth-st., \$3,400; house and two lots, One-hundred-and-thirty-second-st., near Sixth and Seventh-aves., \$2,880. CLEANING STREETS IN HARLEM .- The residents of

the Twelfth Ward will be glad to learn that the Board of Health have made arrangements with Thomas Fenley to clean the streets of that portion of the city. The contract will go into effect immediately, and the mountains of ashes and garbage that have offended the eyes and nearils of the dwellers in Harlem for so long a time, it is confidently expected, will soon disappear. A HOUSE THIEF ARRESTED .- Yesterday Detective

Slowey arrested in this city one William Slipp, on the charge of having a few days since stolen from the residence of Mrs. Reed, No. 69 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J., \$470 in Treasury notes, a gold watch and an opera glass. Some of the missing property was recovered. Later in the day the accused was taken back to Hoboken, and committed for trial by Loyles A. FOUND IN THE WATER .- The body of a man was

found on Thursday morning floating in the North River, at the foot of Fifty-fifth-st., by Officer Miller of the Twenty second Precinct. The body was subsequently identified by the wife of deceased as that of John Greese, who has been missing from his home for the past two weeks. Deceased resided in Sixtyeightheir, between Madison and Fifth-aves. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS .- Only one sentence was passed yesterday by Judge Russell, which was for burg

lars in the third degree, the criminal, Levi Bankenstein, being sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

A number of prisoners were tried and acquitted by the petit jury, of different offenses. THE SAN FRANCISCO EXPLOSION-NITRO-GLYCER-INE .- The case of the United States agt. Otto Burstenbinder was continued yesterday before U. S. Commissioner Betts, by the examination of Dr. Coxe, the surgeon of the steamship New-York, after which the case was summed up by counsel, the Commissioner reserving his decision.

THE NOELTE EXTRADITION CASE. - The case of the United States agt. Carl Neelte was called up for examination before Commissioner Newton yesterday morning, but the pris-oner still not being produced, the Commissioner adjourned the case until Friday at 12 o'clock m.

[Anuouncements.]

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. Dr. DILLENBACK can be consulted on the above diseases at his New-York office, No. 113 Ninth-st., a few doors west of Broadway, on

THURSDAY and FRIDAY of each week. A superior assortment of English Royal Velvet. Body, and Tapestry Brussels Carpets, at Hinax Andreason's, No. 9. Bowery. Lowell 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets, at reduced prices: Ingrain Carpets, Sic., 20c., 41, to 41 25 per yard. Political Strussels Carpets, 41 30, 61 75 and \$2 per yard. 4 Finer Oil Cloths at 50c. per yard. Superior Oil Cloth at 50c. to 41 per yard. Table and Plano Covers, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, Stair Carpets, Office and Church Carpets at low prices. Superior White and Checked Gowqua and Manhing Matting for pariers; also, White and Checked Gowqua at 30c. and 40c. per yard. Look for No. 39 Bowery.

GRANDMOTHER'S KNITTING WORK "The machine arrived in perfect order, and from the first has worked beautifully. I am more than pleased, and my wife is perfectly delighted. She sits down to her work with as much assurance that it will be well done as did my grandmother to her kultring work 20 years ago." [W. F. BOARDMAN, esq., Oakland, California, to the WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. Co.

One Hundred Dollars will buy a BRICK MACHINE which is warranted to be substantially made and capable of making fifteen thousand brick per day of tempered clay, and a better quality than can be made by hand. Address Pary Substant & Co., Bucytus, Ohio.

We challenge the world to find a house ever robbed when pretected with the BERGIAN ALANN THEOGRAPH. Six years experience without a fellure.

E. HOLKES, No. 204 Broadway. CHOLERA.—The experience of the army has proved that there is no better security from Malaria tunn in drinking good coffee. But of what use is it to buy good coffee and lave it spoiled in the making? Try the TURKISH COPPUS FOR.

RAVEN & BACON PIANOS, established 1829. Ware-

TURKISH BATHS, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public enlarged and improved. Hours: Gents, 6 to 8 a.m., 1 to 9 p. m., Ladies to to 12 a.m. Sundays: Gents, 6 to 12 a.m.

The Championship of America - Deery and Dion's Match for \$1,000 - The Testimonial to Prof. Lake.

At the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening next, another (the tenth) of those skilful and attractive contests next, another the tenth, of these skilful and attractive centests for the American billiard champiouship will take place. The players who will come together on this occasion are John Deery, now champion, and Joseph Dion, of Montreal. The latter, it will be remembered, is the same player who defeated Melvin Foster in Montreal, last July, for a stake of \$1,000 as ide in gold, and who also endeavored, a month or so since, to induce the English champion, John Roberts, to enter into a series of international matches with him for a grand stake of \$15,000 in gold. Deery has been champion since September 7, 1865, at which time he defeated Louis Fox, of Rochester, and the present is the third time be has been called upon to defend the champion cue; his first challenger being Pierre Carme, who paid forfeit, and his second John McDevitt, whom he defeated on the 13th of last March, by a score of 1,502 to 1,145. For the present match he is practicing at the Union-square rooms, occasionally having Mr. Phelan for an opponent. As evidence that he is in fine play, magame played quite recently-he caude, without the aid of the "jaw" of the pocket, "runs" of 425 and 252, and in a tilt of 1,000 points on Wednesday night last, defeated Phelan by about 500 points, his best inning footing up no less than 225 points. Dion, who reached this city from Montreal on Tuesday, the 15th, is practicing at the rooms of John McDevitt, No. 25 Sixth ave., and in a game last evening with his hest, evinced most remarkably play, making the most difficult shots around the table with that consummate care at decuracy for which, more than any other player, he is e char etc. In a game of 1,000 points runs of 116, 105, 137 and 219 were made by McDevitt, who won by one point only; while 116.5's highest runs were 119 and 256. More than common interest attaches to the fortheoming encounter, from the fact that D or, who ranks so high in the opinion of experts, has scarcesy ever struck a ball outside of Montreal, where he resides; hence there will probably be th for the American billiard championship will take place. The